

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 16th December, 1884.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah) of the 8th December,

Circulation,
168 copies.

Appointment of Mr. White, C.S., to the Directorship of Public Instruction in the United Provinces.

adverting to the rumour about the appointment of Mr. E. White, C.S., Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, to the Directorship of Public Instruction in these Provinces, remarks that the rumour appears to be well founded. Most unjustifiable as the appointment is, the *Najm* would not criticize it in the strong and impertinent language used by the Calcutta press, especially the *Statesman*. But the *Najm* cannot help asking the Lieutenant-Governor on what grounds such an objectionable appointment has been made. Has the Resolution about promotion being given to Educational Officers by seniority become a dead letter? Are the Inspectors of Schools and Principals of Colleges unfit for the Directorship? If so, why was the management of such an important Department so long entrusted to incompetent persons? If not, surely the elevation of an outsider over their heads involves gross injustice to them. Does Mr. White possess any special qualifications for the appointment? He has had no experience in the Educational Department. The

Najm is not sure whether he ever graduated at any University. A native school-boy knows more of the Indian system of education than he. Is it not the height of unwisdom to pitchfork such an inexperienced man into the Directorship? The head of the Educational Department, besides being of ripe experience, should be a sympathetic man. But it is well known that heaven-born Civilians are as a rule very ill-tempered.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for December, is glad to state that Mr. The same.

White, a Civilian, has been appointed Director of Public Instruction in place of Mr. Griffith, retired. The writer would be glad if Inspectorships of Schools were also bestowed on Civilians. The Educational Department should congratulate itself on the elevation of a Civilian to the Directorship. The administration of that Department is at present very unsatisfactory, but Mr. White is sure to put everything to rights. A code or manual should be framed, describing the duties of every class of educational officials. The claims of competent teachers to promotion should not be overlooked. The same books should be taught at all the schools.

Circulation,
290 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 18th December, states that the prayers of Asiatics, especially natives, to God are always just the reverse of what they should be. Natives pray that good rulers may be appointed to rule over them, that Lord Dufferin may prove to be as sympathetic a Viceroy as Lord Ripon, that Government may be kind to them, and so forth. Evidently they are under the impression that there are good Governments and bad Governments. But they are mistaken. No Government, be it a civilized one or an uncivilized one like the Afghan, is good or bad in itself. A Government is always like its subjects. If the people are civilized and educated, they are sure to have a civilized

Government. If they are uncivilized, even a civilized Government will rule over them in an uncivilized way. A distinguished statesman has justly observed that if the people are bad, they are sure to bring the Government, however excellent it may be, down to their own level. If they are good, they will make it so, however bad it may be. Hence, instead of praying that they may get a good Viceroy or a good Collector, natives should pray that they may be able to acquire education and ability. "First deserve and then desire" should be their motto. The *Gazette* would especially draw the attention of Musalmáns to this sound maxim, who complain of the apathy of Government. The *Gazette* does not say that they are uncivilized, but that their civilization and learning are not suited to present times. Their old science and learning are now as useless to them as the art of swimming is to a swimmer in traversing rocky or sandy ground.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th December,

Circulation,
420 copies.

Giving of greater publicity to the proceedings of the Legislature.

praises the scheme for the giving of greater publicity to the proceedings of the Supreme Legislature, and remarks that necessary arrangements for giving effect to the measure now appear to have been completed. The editor has lately received copies of the vernacular translations of the Indian Telegraph Amendment and the Transfer of Property Amendment Bills from the Legislative Department. A note is added to each of the two Bills to the effect that it is proposed to take further action in regard to the Bill on or about the 1st December, while copies of the Bill reached the editor on the 5th idem! The publication of the translations should be expedited in future. Moreover, when a Bill is committed, the date for the submission of the Select Committee's report should be fixed, with a view to allow the public sufficient time to criticize the Bill. A memorandum should be attached to each Bill showing the date on which it was first introduced into the Legislative Council, the date

fixed for the submission of the Select Committee's report, and the date fixed for its being finally passed into law.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 12th December, briefly describes the treatment of convicts in jails, which it does not consider as satisfactory, and makes the following proposals for the consideration of Government:—(1) It is not wise to employ convicts at wells or corn or oil-mills like beasts. They should be taught useful industries, and young and intelligent persons among them should be also given literary education, in order that they may be able to earn their livelihood in an honourable way after their release from the jail and abandon their evil habits. (2) Convicts, especially those from whom hard labour is not exacted, are not fed properly. This is cruelty. It would be a good thing if convicts were allowed to be fed and clothed by their friends and relatives, as in Native States. This arrangement also recommends itself on economical grounds. (3) Convicts should not be shut up at night during the hot weather in barracks which are not properly ventilated. (4) They should be allowed to be visited by their friends once every month. (5) Secret spies should be appointed to watch the conduct of the jail officials, who are accustomed to torture convicts in order to extort bribes from their friends. The officials should not be allowed to remain long at the same place. The District Magistrate should pay a visit to the district jail every day, and see that the convicts are not treated with undue severity.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 2nd December, complains that the head-master of the Zila School, Moradabad. Zila School at Moradabad is very strict and fines students heavily. No petition for leave of absence, received after half past ten, is attended to and the petitioner is fined. Sometimes petitions received at ten, and even countersigned by the guardians of the boys, are rejected. The headmaster has also fixed very strict rules for the payment of fines. If a fine is not paid on the sixth day after the day

on which it was inflicted) it is doubled. Again, if the whole fine is not paid within the next three days, the name of the boy is removed from the register.

The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 8th December, regrets to state that Government has not provided the same facilities for education to the inhabitants of Kumaun as to those of the plains. There is only a Mission High School in the province, which teaches up to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Boys have to go to Agra, Allahabad, or Lahore to prosecute their further studies, which puts them to no small expense. Moreover, a residence in the plains impairs the health of some boys. Formerly there was a College at Bareilly, which was easily accessible to the inhabitants of Kumaun, but it was abolished some years ago.

Circulation,
102 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th December, states that in the Panjab the relations between the natives and Anglo-Indians are not so unsatisfactory as in Bengal and Assam. But it is to be regretted that there has been a gross failure of justice in a mixed case, which may have a bad effect on those relations. Lately three European soldiers, after drinking freely, left their barracks at Multan in the evening with the avowed object of shooting natives. They repeatedly fired on the road, killing a man and an ass. One of them was convicted of killing the ass and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months by the Magistrate. Another soldier, named Burn, was committed by the Magistrate to await his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Lahore Chief Court on the charge of killing the native. The jury, which tried the case, consisted of Europeans, and acquitted the accused on the ground that his identity was not fully established. The *Shafiq* would not impute any unworthy motives to the jury, yet it cannot

shut its eyes to the miscarriage of justice that has taken place. All the three soldiers should have been put on their trial before the Chief Court. Had the Court not been able to find out which of them had shot the deceased, all of them should have been punished, because there is no denying the fact that they had resolved to shoot natives. Judges have doubtless to encounter many difficulties in deciding such cases. But the people, being unacquainted with the nice distinctions of law, look only to the result. They cannot but infer from the acquittal of Burn that justice is not dispensed with impartiality in mixed cases. The *Civil and Military Gazette* has made very sensible comments on the case, and has clearly shown the necessity for modifying the rule under which guns and ammunition are always accessible to soldiers. But the *Gazette* is not right in saying that it is not apparent that the soldiers had any intention of killing natives. They themselves confessed to such an intention. Moreover, one of them who was examined as a witness deposed that, when the deceased was shot, the accused was heard to congratulate himself on his success in killing a native. (The *Panjab Akhbar*, Lahore, of the 10th December, also condemns the acquittal of the accused, and remarks that at least mixed juries should be appointed to try such cases in order to dispel all suspicion from the public mind.)

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Hind Pradip* (Allahabad), for December, states that Lord Ripon and Anglo-Indians. Lord Ripon has surpassed all his predecessors in his earnestness to promote the best interests of natives, who are now justly showering praises on him out of gratitude on the eve of his retirement. But Anglo-Indians, who are prejudiced against him, do not credit him with any good qualities. They condemn even his merits as demerits. They charge him with weakness of mind in yielding to their opposition to the Ilbert Bill and in modifying the measure in accordance with their wishes. But he should be praised, and not condemned, for this concession. He was always amenable to

reason, and would not do anything without previously taking the public into confidence. He did not pass any legislative measure Lytton-like at a single sitting of the Legislative Council.

The same paper states that at the time of the late municipal elections at Allahabad, the candidates made great promises in the way of local improvements. But

Municipal committee, police, and the Zila School at Allahabad.

although three months have elapsed since the formation of the new municipal committee, no signs of improvement are yet visible. The bye-roads and lanes are as dirty as before, nor are they lighted at night. The drains are uncovered, and the bad smell emanating from them in consequence is something horrible. The *Pradip* has repeatedly drawn the attention of the authorities to the inefficiency of the police in vain. As the police officials have lived long at the same place, they are not feared by the local ruffians as they should be. Moreover, as they have earned a good deal of money, they have become careless in the performance of their duties. It is necessary that they should be transferred to other places. The management of the Zila School at Allahabad is not satisfactory. *Pankhas* and *tattis* are supplied to all other public offices and institutions by Government, but at this school in question every student has to pay one anna a month during the hot weather towards the maintenance of the hot-weather establishment. During the cold weather a monthly fee of one and a quarter annas is levied from each boy to defray the expenses of the school cricket club. Even small children, who do not play, are not exempted. At the Bareilly school half of the cost is paid from tuition fees. The levy of such additional fees presses severely on poorer classes. Several new books, made by the teachers attached to the school, are introduced every year. These books are as a rule not very useful and put the students to unnecessary expense.

A correspondent of the same paper is glad to observe that Rájá Shiva Prasad's History of India has been displaced by Dr. Hunter's History, which is an excellent book, in the school curriculum in these provinces. But it is to be regretted that the Hindi translation of the latter has not been done well. Only the first part of the translation has yet been published. There is a larger admixture of Urdu terms in it than even in the Rájá's History. Moreover, it contains many unidiomatic and quaint expressions.

The same paper publishes a poem urging upon the Hindús the necessity for the abolition of early marriages and enforced widowhood.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Lucknow), of the 14th December, regrets to state that the shoe difficulty again cropped up at the Lieutenant-Governor's late darbárs at Kheri and Sitapur. No native was allowed to enter the darbárs with his shoes on. The Deputy Commissioner does not seem to blame, for it is believed that the same restriction was made on the occasion of the late Rás Bareli darbár. Hence the *Hindustán* thinks that the prohibition may have emanated from the Secretaries. The Lieutenant-Governor should inquire into the matter and rebuke the person who is responsible for the revival of the unfortunate shoe question. The *Hindustán* has heard of another noteworthy thing in connection with those darbárs. It is said that Sir Alfred Lyall did not rise from his seat when he replied to the addresses presented to him, while the talukdárs and the Municipal Commissioners were made to stand up during the delivery of the reply out of respect to him.

The same paper, of the 5th December, adverting to the Lieutenant-Governor's tour in the Sitapur Division, hopes that His Honor will avail himself of the opportunity

to enquire into the present miserable condition of the agricultural classes, brought about by the high-handedness of the local officers, and to consider the subject of the extension of railway to that division. Sitapur is the only division in the province which has yet been denied the advantages of railway. If Sir Alfred Lyall explains those advantages to the talukdars, they are sure to give aid to Government in carrying out the project.

The same paper, of the 7th December, states that Mr. J. White, late Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, and Mr. Ferrar, late Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich, were of opinion that the State of Balrampur should be placed under the management of the Court of Wards. But Major Forbes, Commissioner of Gonda, was opposed to the proposal. The relations between him and the two officers above mentioned gradually became very unsatisfactory. Mr. Ferrar was first transferred from Bahraich, and Mr. White has also recently been removed from Gonda. Now Major Forbes is all-powerful in the division and can have everything his own way. Very bad rumours are prevalent among the people in connection with Mr. White's transfer. There is no doubt that the Local Government has shown partiality to Major Forbes in this matter. He should also be transferred from Gonda, and the State should be made over to the Court of Wards, in accordance with the late Mahārāja's will, to save it from ruin. The senior Mahārānī, being quite ignorant, is a mere tool in the hands of her unscrupulous and self-seeking officials.

The same paper, of the 13th December, states that another case of European violence has occurred in Bhawānpur. Late-ly a young native girl, thirteen or fourteen years old, when taking water from the Ganges, was seized by a European planter and carried by him to his bed-room by force. Since then no trace of her has been found. A criminal prosecution

has been instituted against him by her relatives. Such cases have for some time past been very frequent in Bengal and deserve serious consideration at the hand of Mr. Rivers Thompson.

Circulation,
320 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th December, states that the *Urdū Guide* has in a late issue given some historical facts about the Uncovenanted Service, and proposed that, if the scale of pay fixed for uncovenanted officers cannot be increased, some posts in the higher ranks of the Judicial and the Executive Services should be reserved for them. The *Rahbar* would go still further and recommend the abolition of the Covenanted Civil Service altogether. The invidious distinction made between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers is unjust. All candidates for admission to the public service should be required to pass the same examination, and the number of native officers should be equal to that of European.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Raftu-i-Akhbār* (Benares), of the 10th December, urges that the Pleaders' Examination held at Allahabad, held at Allahabad in January every year, should be held at the end of the cold weather, in order that the candidates may have the whole of that weather for study.

Circulation,
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Asiāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 12th December, complains that the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa has issued orders to the effect that petitions from the inhabitants of Kharar will be received at Umballa and not at Kharar. The distance between the two places being no less than thirty miles, the arrangement will cause great inconvenience to suitors. The Deputy Commissioner should reconsider his orders.

Inhabitants of Kharar
required to file petitions at
Umballa.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Hindustan* (Lucknow), of the 12th December, complains that an intermediate class carriage in each passenger train on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has lately been reserved for the use of natives, but that it is not supplied with cushions like those intended for Europeans and Eurasians. Do not the natives pay the same rates of fare as the Europeans?

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Tatya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th December, refers to the following grievances of native passengers on the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway, which came to the editor's notice during his late visit to Lahore:—(1) According to rule the booking office should open at least half an hour before the arrival of the train, but that rule is not observed. The booking-clerk generally puts in his appearance only a few minutes before the arrival of the train, and the result is that the passengers often pay more than the fixed fare in their hurry. This is especially the case with the clerk at Ludhiána, who is, moreover, a very ill-tempered man. (2) Passengers are unable to get water at any station at night. When a railway official himself asked the water-carrier at Mustafabad to supply water to a passenger, the man replied that he was shivering from cold! (3) Sometimes more passengers than the fixed number of passengers are crowded into the compartments of railway carriages. (4) Some young Eurasian officials at the Cantonment station at Umballa freely abuse and beat native passengers.

Circulation,
198 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aqab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur, ...	Urdû	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Dec. 13th	Dec. 15th	150 copies.
2	<i>Aqab-i-Panjâb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diyan Bôtâ Singh,	" 8th, 10th & 12th.	" 11th, 13th, & 15th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agra Akbar</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly	Khawâjâ Yûsuf Ali,	7th	11th	150 "
4	<i>Afîa-i-Sikandarî</i>	Morâdsâd ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmed Bakhsh	2nd	10th	80 "
5	<i>Ain-i-Akbar</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Dilwar Ali	9th	12th	145 "
6	<i>Akbar-i-'Alam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrab Husain Khan,	"	13th	80 "
7	<i>Akbar-i-'Am</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Râm	10th & 13th,	13th & 16th respectively.	1,380 "
8	<i>Akbar-i-Chunar</i>	Chunar ...	Ditto	Weekly	Munshi Hanûmân Prasad,	9th	12th	"
9	<i>Alma-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-i-din	"	14th	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdû-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Hâl	9th, & 13th	11th & 15th respectively.	102 copies.
11	<i>Almond Akbar</i>	Almond ...	Hindi	Weekly	Sadâ Nand	8th	11th	150 "
12	<i>Asfâr-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow, ...	Urdû	Ditto	Chandan Lal	5th	"	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
13	<i>Asfâr-i-Panjâb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjâb	13th	16th	250 copies.
14	<i>Asfâr-i-Akbar</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahâdur	4th	10th	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
36	Zama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Urdu	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	Nov. 23rd & 30th	Dec. 15th	84 copies.
37	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbal-i-din	" 26th, 3rd & 10th Dec.	" 10th & 15th	130
38	Lyall Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	Dec. 8th	10th	300
39	Lyden Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulsiqi Das	"	"	90
40	Masur Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobarudan Das	"	"	200
41	Masur-i-Qasr	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	" 9th	"	30
42	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durg Prasad	" 6th	10th	200
43	Mulla-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 8th	14th	175
44	Mulla-i-Nar	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Munibar-lah	"	11th	270
45	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	"	10th	100
46	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Nabi	Nov. 2nd, 9th, 16th & 23rd	" 11th	125
47	Mulla-i-Nar	Agri	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Ashraf	Dec. 10th	16th	175
48	Mulla-i-Nar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Khan	" 1st	14th	165
49	Mulla-i-Nar	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 2nd	14th	195
50	Mulla-i-Nar	Badrabad	Ditto	Ditto	Khair-ud-din Khan	" 8th	14th	96
51	Mulla-i-Nar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit A. V. S. K. K.	Nov. 30th	14th	110
52	Mulla-i-Nar	Badrabad	Ditto	Ditto	Sanj Bihari Lal	Dec. 9th	14th	75
53	Mulla-i-Nar	Badrabad	Ditto	Ditto	Indar Ahmad	" 10th	14th	300
54	Mulla-i-Nar	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Munshi Dohi Prasad	For Dec.	"	"
55	Mulla-i-Nar	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Indar Ahmad	Nov. 22nd	11th	"
56	Mulla-i-Nar	Badrabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	Dec. 11th	13th	"
57	Mulla-i-Nar	Badrabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Hussain	"	14th	"

58	Naru-l-Abadr	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	... Roshan Lal	... 12th	... 16th	140 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)
59	Naru-l-Abadr	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhammad Yaqub,	13th	18th	375 copies.
60	Naru-l-Abadr	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Nurat Ali	8th	14th	200 "
61	Naru-l-Abadr	... Harda	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	... Bhandava, Bhaskar,	10th	13th	350 "
62	Naru-l-Abadr	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	... Sheo Prasad	10th to 16th	10th to 16th respectively.	605 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)
63	Naru-l-Abadr	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Sajjad Hussain	9th	14th	450 copies.
64	Naru-l-Abadr	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Muhammad Asim,	6th & 10th	10th & 13th respectively.	275 "
65	Naru-l-Abadr	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Firoz-i-din	10th	18th	80 "
66	Naru-l-Abadr	... Faisalabad	Ditto	Ditto	... Din Muhammad	8th	11th	363 "
67	Naru-l-Abadr	... Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	... Dewaki Nandan	15th	15th	700 "
68	Naru-l-Abadr	... Jallandhar,	Urdu	Ditto	... Ahmad Baksh	13th	"	110 "
69	Naru-l-Abadr	... Multan	Ditto	Ditto	... Dadas Chaud	1st & 8th	"	400 "
70	Naru-l-Abadr	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	... Mubarram Ali	18th	"	400 "
71	Naru-l-Abadr	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	... Ghulam Hussain	10th	11th	350 "
72	Naru-l-Abadr	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Nader Ali Shah	9th & 12th	10th & 13th respectively.	420 "
73	Naru-l-Abadr	... Amara	Urdu-Hindi,	Weekly	... Mudd Ali	8th	10th	160 "
74	Naru-l-Abadr	... Multan	Urdu	Ditto	... Muhammad Abdur- Haq.	4th	12th	125 "
75	Naru-l-Abadr	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	... Pandit Hargopal	10th	18th	200 "
76	Naru-l-Abadr	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	... Mahi Narayan	8th	11th	150 "
77	Naru-l-Abadr	... Faisalabad	Ditto	Weekly	... Ditta Mathura Das	6th	14th	150 "
78	Naru-l-Abadr	... Faisalabad	Ditto	Ditto	... Dwarika Nath	11th	"	264 "
79	Naru-l-Abadr	... Multan	Hindi	Ditto	... Banesh Dhar	8th	13th	215 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
80	Shafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Saffur-i-Haq	Dec. 18th	Dec. 15th	100 copies.
81	Shahma-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Ahmed Hasan	Dec. 10th	Dec. 12th	175
82	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim.	Nov. 20th & 4th	Dec. 10th	100
83	Silsa-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	Dec. 10th & 12th	Dec. 10th & 12th	105
84	Talash	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sabat Ali Khan	Dec. 10th	Dec. 10th	125
85	Tamannat	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Faran Chaud	Dec. 10th	Dec. 10th	198
86	Tattva-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kirrar Hussain	Dec. 10th	Dec. 10th	200
87	Vasi-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Mavahid	Dec. 10th	Dec. 10th	200
88	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chaud	Dec. 10th	Dec. 10th	200
89	Virt Dhar	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	Dec. 10th	Dec. 10th	120
90	Wagya-i-Alem	Ghazipur,	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad,	Dec. 10th	Dec. 10th	300

PRIYA DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD:

The 20th December, 1884.

PRINTED AT THE N.W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.